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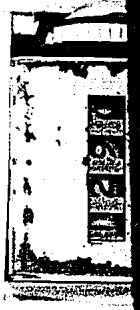


MONTHLY INFORMATION REPORT ON NORTH KOREA (2)

This report gives political, economic, and sociological information on North Korea from current newspapers and periodicals, and includes information published up to 15 September 1956. Unless otherwise indicated, each item presented is a full exploitation. Topics covered include development of the metal industry, changes in administrative districts, Soviet Bloc aid to North Korea, restoration of a concentration plant at an iron mine, and biographic information.

I. DEVELOPMENT OF METAL INDUSTRY

The following is a summary of an article titled "Realities and Prospects of the Metal Industry in Our Country," written by Ch'oe Tok-sun (not further identified) and published in the June 1956 issue of the P'yongyang Kyongje Konsol.

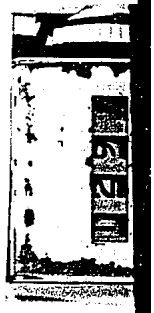
According to the table given below, the production of lead and other special ores declined in 1951. Despite war conditions, permanent structures were built at the mines during the conflict. When peace came, the structures, such as ore-treatment plants in large mines, were expanded. During the war, the metallurgical plants set up electric furnaces and small rolling mills underground and produced war supplies as well as farm implements. Continued exploration of underground resources during the war resulted in the development of Kapsan, Kyongsu, and many other large mines.

Also during the war, large motors, generators, rolling mills, transformers, and other mechanical and electrical equipment in metallurgical plants were removed to safe areas in the rear, thereby making possible a rapid rehabilitation of the metallurgical industry when war ended. During the war, the metallurgical industry, especially the ferrous metallurgical industry, sent a number of technical and skilled workers to the Soviet Union and China for further training. These workers are today engaged in rehabilitation and construction of plants and investigation of war damages to plants.

The metal industry fulfilled its 1954 production plan 118.1 percent, and its 1955 production plan 110.2 percent. The 1955 production was 6.7 percent higher than that of 1949. The plants exceeded their 1949 production in 1955: the Songjin Steelworks by 11.4 percent, the Kim Ch'aek Ironworks by 415.8 percent, and the Munp'yong Smeltery by 92.1 percent. It is expected that the Three-Year Plan assigned to the metal industry will be fulfilled in value by June 1956.

In addition to rehabilitation of plants, efforts have been made in postwar years to make technical improvements in the equipment. For instance, the first large open-hearth furnaces in North Korea have replaced smaller models in the Hwanghae Ironworks.

Under the Five-Year Plan, the ferrous metallurgical industry must attain a maximum output of rolled steel materials, rehabilitate or reconstruct facilities of steelworks and ironworks which were not fully rehabilitated during the Three-Year Plan, and thereby increase the output of steel by 1961 to 3-3.5 times and rolled steel materials to 3.5-4 times that of 1956. To raise the production capacity of rolled steel materials, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of facilities at the Hwanghae Ironworks will be basically completed. To increase the blast-furnace melting capacity and raise the utilization capacity of the blast furnaces, the Hwanghae Ironworks must drastically renovate the various auxiliary equipment attached to the blast furnaces and improve transportation and operation. By enlarging the size of open-hearth furnaces, the ironworks must more than triple its prewar steel melting capacity or increase the capacity to five times that of 1956.



The rolling equipment at the Hwanghae Ironworks was assembled from Japanese parts The ironworks must supplement this with new equipment. such as blooming mills. The Hwanghae Ironworks has the capacity to produce three times more pig iron than steel. This abnormal condition should be reversed in the future. In so doing, the ironworks will be capable of producing heavy rolled steel materials and thick steel plates.

Under the Five-Year Plan, the Songjin Steelworks will expand its steel-producing and rolling capacity with Soviet aid. The steelworks which refines steel in electric furnaces should be organized to meet the domestic demand for various special steel materials and to produce a large quantity of goods for export.

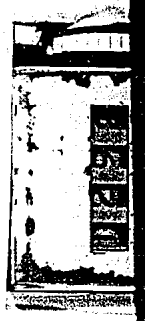
To increase its steel-producing capacity. the Kangson Steelworks will expand the capacity of existing electric furnaces and install new ones under the Five-Year Plan. The steelworks can consider the possibility of doubling its present capacity. but even this is not enough to satisfy the growing demand of the national economy. It must take measures to increase its rolling capacity. The steelworks specializes in the production of various medium-sized rolled steel materials, but must set up shops to produce a series of new products.

The ferrous metallurgical industry must boldly introduce and popularize advanced techniques. First of all, it must introduce the high-speed melting process (using oxygen) for electric and open-hearth furnaces. In view of the various technical conditions and problems in the supply of raw materials, the industry must study the Bessemer process and ways of producing pig iron electrically. It must drastically reduce the amount of fuel imported and consumed by it in the past To do this, it must produce coke from domestic fuel and use a large quantity of it to operate the blast furnaces. Up to now the metallurgical and other industries have depended heavily on imported gas coal. They must learn to produce gas from anthracite and industrialize its production.

The supply of domestic scrap is gradually shrinking. To solve the shortage of scrap domestically, the industry must increase to the maximum the production of "ipch'ol" [literally, granulated iron; possibly artifical scrap] processed with anthracite as fuel. It must more than triple the 1956 production of "ipch'ol" in 1961. To increase the output of "ipch'ol" rapidly, the primary task is to settle the question of extending the operating time of the revolving furnaces. The steelworks must complete arrangements to produce high-grade steel without interruption. using "ipch'ol" as a principal raw material.

Under the First Five-Year Plan, the ferrous metallurgical industry must turn out new products which are in great and preferential demand, such as cast-iron pipes, gas tubes, steel wire, wire screen, "pobedit," galvanized iron plates, and various types of rollers. The nonferrous industry must try to minimize foreign spending by organizing the production of various types of copper wire, copper plates, lead plates, lead tubes, and lead and brass articles.

The ferrous industry must increase the number of rolled products of different specifications to meet building requirements and to conserve steel. It must also increase the types of steel and organize the production of a variety of special alloy steel by using domestically available nickel, chrome, manganese, molybdenum, cobalt, etc. It must also ensure a qualitative and quantitative production of chamotte bricks, silica bricks, magnesite bricks, chrome bricks, Corhart bricks, and magnesite clinker bricks. It must build large new refractory plants near the source of refractory raw materials and take technical measures to improve the quality of fire bricks. The drying and baking



facilities of these plants should be designed for continuous operation based on the gas-heating process. This industry must expand the facilities for producing high-grade bricks by the electric furnace process, and study ways and means to standardize the shapes and dimensions of bricks.

The solution to the problem of the supply of rolled steel products in North Korea lies in the expansion of the Kim Ch'aek Ironworks as a large metallurgical combine However, the ironworks is not ready to undertake the expansion project at the start of the Five-Year Plan. The construction must await the completion of over-all reconstruction work at the Hwanghae Ironworks by the end of the first half of the Five-Year Plan, when the construction efforts can be diverted to the Kim Ch'aek Ironworks. To begin the expansion work at Kim Ch aek Ironworks during the Second Five-Year Plan. it is very important to do preparatory and designing work during the First Five-Year Plan period.

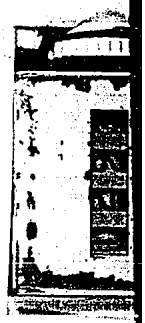
The nonferrous metallurgical industry should be able to produce finished products from nonferrous and rare metals mined in North Korea. By 1961 the production of gold must be increased to 1.8 times, electrolytic copper to 2.6 times. lead to 1.7 times, and zinc to 80 times the 1956 level. Zinc-producing facilities with appropriate capacity will be established at the Namp'o and Munp'yong smelteries. Work to produce sulfuric acid from sulfur contained in zinc concentrates must be organized. This will enable the Namp'o and Munp'yong smelteries to extract as by-products an amount of sulfuric acid which can be used to manufacture 50,000-60,000 tons of chemical fertilizer annually At present, blister copper produced by the Namp'o Smeltery is shipped to the Hungnam Smeltery. where it is converted into electrolytic copper by small electrolytic facilities and shipped back to the west Korean area. Therefore, the industry must build copper-electrolytic facilities and speedily construct a nonferrous rolling factory at the Namp'o Smeltery, and thereby turn the smeltery, into a nonferrous metallurgical combine where concentrates can be processed into finished products.

The most important task of the nonferrous metallurgical industry is to refine rare metals such as cobalt and titanium and alloy constituents such as tungsten, nickel, molybdenum, manganese, etc , the refining of which was never attempted before in Korea.

In the geological field, the industry must soon complete the compilation of a comprehensive geological map covering all Korea and then gradually prepare detailed geological maps This work should begin at the Kapsan, Hoch'on, Tanch'on, Songch'on, and Koksan districts. The geological branch must first more than double the test-boring capacity. During the war it stressed the discovery of lead and special metals, but its future work should cover all types of metals, such as copper, zinc, cobalt, nickel, molybdenum, magnesite, limestone, silica, and ores for making fertilizer. It should not disperse its test-boring facilities but concentrate this effort on promising locations first. During the Five-Year Plan period, the prospecting work should discover 1.94 times the amount of lead-bearing ores and 1.76 times the amount of tungsten ore as at present.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the metal industry must expand the mining and ore-dressing capacity of existing mines, concentrate its efforts on important and promising mines, and thereby, at the end of the period, triple the production of various ores

The following examples show how important it is to concentrate production efforts on promising mines. At the Songhung Mine the cost of producing a gram of gold was 130 percent of the cost at the Taeyudong Mine. At the Hwap'yong Mine the cost was 2.7 times, at the Suan Mine 3 times, and at the Unsan Mine



1.8 times the cost at the Taeyudong Mine. The cost of producing a ton of copper at the Hwap'yong Mine was 2.1 times and at the Suan Mine 2.4 times the cost at the Songhung Mine. Production of a ton of lead at the Hwap ung Mine cost 4.1 times what it cost at the Komsok Mine.

We were slow in opening new shafts. This reduced the over-all efficiency of the mining operation. The technical work in the ore-dressing process is unsatisfactory The actual yield from ore dressing for certain vital ores is only 60 percent of what should have been extracted.

A great majority of the mining facilities are decrepit and have low technical standards. These facilities of Japanese vintage come in various shapes and specifications. North Korea must produce standardized equipment and distribute it to the mines.

The iron mines should be developed near their consumers. The supply should be organized so that the magnetite mined at the Musan Mine will be entirely consumed by the Kim ch'aek Ironworks and Ch'ongjin Steelworks, and the Hwanghae Ironworks will rely on limonite mined in west Korean areas To supply raw material to the Hwanghae Ironworks, principal efforts should be made in the development of the Ch'ondong, Hasong, and Unyul mines.

In the development of copper production, the equipment capacity at the Songhung, Holdong, and Suan mines should be increased, and efforts should be made to develop the Kapsan and Mandok mines. All facilities at the Kapsan mine will begin operation in 1958. Plans should be made to wash large quantities of copper ores when the Sangnung Mine is fully developed. Under the Five-Year Plan, the Mandok Mine will construct ore-washing facilities which will handle large quantities of copper-bearing pyrite, and thereby in 1961 will double the production of ores for use in making fertilizer and triple copper output.

To increase lead and zinc production substantially during the Five-Year Plan period, the mining and ore-dressing facilities at the Komdok, Songch'on, and other large mines will be further expanded. Emphasis will be given to the development of promising mines such as the Sungch ang and Majon mines. By 1961, production of lead must be increased to 1.5 times and zinc to 1.3 times the 1956 level.

The metal industry has made remarkable progress since the liberation. The following table shows the growth of this industry during the period 1946-1956. /Comment: The figures are apparently index figures. A note to the table reads: "The 1956 figures are based on plan. The 1950 figures were prepared from a actual achievements."/

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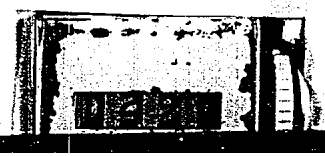
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Metal industry	100.0	217.0	318.4	408.6	383.7	83.9	120.0	138.1	245.9	435.8	552.3
				100.0	93.9	20.5	29.4	33.8	60.1	106.7	135.2
Ores in general	100.0	162.9	209.9	256.8	280.9	61.0	67.4	50.1	86.1	152.2	225.6
				100.0	109.4	23.7	26.3	19.5	31.6	59.2	81.8
Lead and special ores	100.0	355.9	444.2	1,191.2	1,277.9	723.3	1,250.5	1,525.0	1,807.8	2,037.8	2,555.5
				100.0	107.3	60.9	105.0	128.0	151.8	171.1	214.5
Metallurgical industry	100.0	234.6	369.0	417.8	352.9	32.2	35.8	48.5	183.0	437.5	553.9
				100.0	84.5	7.7	8.6	11.6	43.8	104.7	127.8
Gold				100.0	118.4	36.1	43.7	32.1	59.1	91.9	115.4
Copper				100.0	119.0	31.1	35.0	17.6	43.9	82.1	105.0
Special ores				100.0	129.5	93.3	120.8	155.4	144.4	124.1	155.4
Lead				100.0	142.0	78.2	244.0	344.0	333.0	381.0	390.0
Zinc				100.0	96.7	26.9	78.1	69.9	155.7	244.0	269.0
Iron ores			100.0	405.6	443.4	--	--	--	1.0	79.9	386.1
Pig iron			100.0	166.7	155.6	--	--	--	--	112.1	180.7
Rolled steel			100.0	137.3	128.2	--	1.1	4.2	36.6	93.5	132.6



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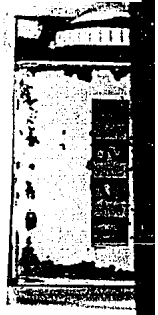


II. CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

According to the P'yongyang Nodong Sinmun of 5 September 1956, the North Korean government on 1 September made the following changes in administrative districts.

P'yongyang

East Ward -- Part of Nangnang-ni separated to form T'osong-ni and part of Ch'ilbul-li separated to form Sosin-ni.

P'yongan-namdo

1. Namp'o -- Masan-dong renamed Masan-ni.

2. Kangso-gun -- Kiyang Workers District and T'amp'o-ri merged to form Kangso-up; the former Kangso-up renamed Tokhung-ni.

3. Hoech'ang-gun -- Sinhung Workers District and Kwiin-ni merged to form Hoech'ang-up; the former Hoech'ang-up renemed Tongnyon-ni.

4. Kangdong-gun -- Sunch'ang-ni removed from Hoech'ang-gun and incorporated into Kangdong-gun.

5. Anju-gun -- Yongjong-ni removed from Pakch'on-gun, P'yongan-pukto, and incorporated into Anju-gun, P'yongan-namdo.

P'yongan-pukto

Unsan-gun -- Pukchin-ni abolished and incorporated into the Kumsan Workers District and Samsan-ni. Kumsan Workers District renamed Pukchin Workers District.

Hwanghae-namdo

1. T'aet'an-gun -- Part of Ogam-ni separated to form Sudong-ni; part of Undong-ni incorporated into Sudong-ni.

2. Ongjin-gun -- Undong-ni removed from T'aet'an-gun and incorporated into Ongjin-gun.

3. Yonan-gun -- Part of Chongch'on-ni separated to form Ohyon-ni; part of Ch'ongjong-ni removed to form Simp'yong-ni; parts of Hoso-ri and Honam-ni merged to form Songho-ri.

4. Paech'on-gun -- Parts of Subok-ni and Ch'angp'o-ri merged to form Yongdong-ni; part of Hyangjong-ni separated to form Ponghwa-ri.

Hwanghae-pukto

1. Sariwon -- Sangmae-ri reorganized into Ogang-ni, Ch'olsan-dong, and Sangmae-dong.

2. Hwangju-gun -- Part of Naeoe-ri separated to form Oesang-ni and part of Kup'o-ri separated to form P'onam-ni.

3. Pongsan-gun -- Yongnim-ni and Kyedong-ni merged to form Chongbang-ni; part of Kup'o-ri separated from Hwangju-gun and incorporated into Pongui-ri.

4. Sohung-gun -- Taesong-ni abolished; part of it incorporated into Sinmak-ni and the remainder into Komun-ni.

5. Kaep'ung-gun -- Hongnyong-ni separated from Changp'ung-gun and incorporated into Haeson-ni, Kaep'ung-gun.

Hamgyong-namdo

1. Hungnam -- Yongsong-dong, Yongyon-dong, and Sinhung-dong merged to form Yongsin-ni; Yongdae-dong, Kut'an-dong, and Hosang-dong merged to form Yongho-ri; Chunghung-dong, P'ungso-dong, and Hunggyong-dong merged to form P'unghung-ni.

2. Oro-gun -- Wonp'yong-ni incorporated into Ch'onbulsan-ni; Chung-ni incorporated into Chungsang-ni; and Nung-ni incorporated into P'ungsang-ni.

3. Sinhung-gun -- Sinp'ung-ni renamed Hawonch'on-ni.

4. Taehung-gun -- Ch'angjang-ni abolished; part of it incorporated into Ch'anghyon-ni and the remainder into Unhung-ni.

5. Sudong-gun -- Konch'on-ni incorporated into Changdong Workers District.

6. Toksong-gun -- Part of Nahadae-ri incorporated into Toksong-up.

7. Pukch'ong-gun -- Nahadae-ri separated from Toksong-gun and incorporated into Pukch'ong-gun.

8. Kwangch'on-gun -- Taesin-ni, Yongch'on-ni, Chich'e-ri, and Taehung-ni separated from Paegam-gun, Yanggang-do, and incorporated into Kwangch'on-gun, Hamgyong-namdo.

Hamgyong-pukto

1. Kim Ch'aek -- Yongso-ri incorporated into Manch'un-ni.

2. Kim Ch'aek-gun -- Susa-ri incorporated into Okch'on-ni; part of Tongman-ni separated to form Ch'onghang-ni.

Yanggang-do

1. Kapsan-gun -- Siyang-ni incorporated into Sambong-ni.

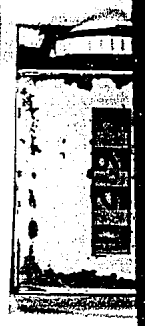
2. Pujon-gun -- Pujon-up renamed Handae-ri; Tongsang-ni renamed Pujon-up.

3. Sinp'a-gun -- Wondong-ni renamed Sinhung-ni, part of Yonsong-ni, separated from Huch'ang-gun to form Songjong-ni, Sinp'a-gun.

4. Huch'ang-gun -- Huch'ang-up renamed P'osam-ni; Wolt'an-ni renamed Huch'ang-up.

Kangwon-do

Ch'orwon-gun -- Yoch'ong-ni incorporated into Sangnyong-ni.



III. RESTORATION OF CONCENTRATION PLANT OF MUSAN IRON MINE

The concentration plant of the Musan Iron Mine, which was put into operation on 3 June 1956, will produce 400,000 tons of concentrate this year, according to an article in the P'yongyang Novaya Koreya of August 1956. In the first year of the Five-Year Plan, the plant will produce 600,000 tons of concentrate, and in the fifth year, one million tons.

The article said that the concentration plant, which is arranged in steps on the steep 35-degree slope of Karaji-bong, is 200 meters from its base to the upper installations. The whole complex of machines has been newly arranged, and designed for the 770-meter height of the terraced open pit where iron ore is extracted by the open-cut method. A separating machine, a magnetic separator, and lighting have been installed. As a result of the improvements, the iron content of the concentrate has increased from 70 percent at the time of the Japanese to 88 percent.

According to the article, ore is transported by 35-ton dump trucks from the places of extraction up to the terrace of the open-cut mine and by conveyer belt in the concentration plant.

IV. SOVIET BLOC AID TO NORTH KOREA

According to an article in the August 1956 issue of Novaya Koreya, Soviet aid to North Korea from January to May 1956 amounted to 51 million rubles, not including Soviet funds spent for rehabilitation and construction of enterprises. Delivered to North Korea in June alone were more than 3,000 tons of rolled shapes, more than 5,300 tons of ammonium sulfate, more than 6,700 tons of various oils, scores of cement mixers, mechanical loaders, fire trucks, a large quantity of spare parts for automobiles, chemicals, textiles, etc.

Communist China sent raw materials and consumer goods valued at 150 million yuan by the end of May, the article reports. Outer Mongolia will send to North Korea 5,000 tons of wheat sometime this year, and will send 30,000 head of sheep and 2,000 head of large horned cattle. The horned cattle will be sent to North Korea sometime next year.

The article reports that Dr Klaus Reuter, head of the East German delegation; Dr Elfried Wolfram, an engineer-roentgenologist; and nurses are in North Korea to give technical assistance in equipping hospitals.

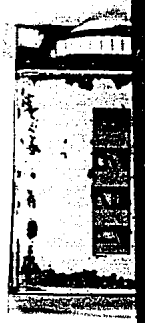
V. BIOGRAPHIC

A. P'yongan-namdo Election Committee

According to the P'yongyang Nodong Sinmun of 10 September 1956, the 17th session of the P'yongan-namdo People's Committee on 8 September 1956 named the following to the P'yongan-namdo Election Committee: Song Won-sok, vice-chairman of the P'yongan-namdo People's Committee, chairman; Kim Yong-sik, vice-chairman of the P'yongan-namdo People's Committee, Korean Labor Party, vice-chairman; Kim Tu-ok, administrative officer of the P'yongan-namdo People's Committee, chief secretary; and 12 members (names not given).

B. Personnel Changes

The following personnel have been identified in P'yongyang publications as indicated: Chin Pan-su -- Appointed Minister of Home and Foreign Trade, effective 11 September 1956 (Minju Choson, 14 Sep 56)



Kim Sun-hwa -- Relieved as Minister of Construction in connection with his reassignment to scientific research work, effective 24 August 1956 (Nodong Sinmun, 27 Aug 56)

Pak Il-lyong -- Appointed Ambassador to Bulgaria, effective 24 August 1956 (Nodong Sinmun, 27 Aug 56)

Pak Song-ch'ol -- Recalled as Ambassador to Bulgaria, effective 24 August 1956 (Nodung Sinmun, 27 Aug 56)

Yun Kong-kum -- Released as Minister of Commerce, effective 1 September 1956 (Minju Choson, 5 Sep 56)

C. Personnel Identified

The following personnel have been identified in P'yongyang Publications as indicated:

1. Government

Ch'oe Hae-ryong -- Chairman, Changyon-gun (Hwanghae-namdo) People's Committee (Minju Choson, 2 Aug 56)

Ch'oe Song-se -- Chairman, State Technical Committee (Nodong Sinmun, 23 Aug 56)

Chu Chin-gu (Chin-ku) -- Deputy director, Publications and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Nodong Sinmun, 11 Aug 56)

Chu Yong-son -- Vice-chairman, Kaesong-si People's Committee (Nodong Sinmun, 9 Sep 56)

Han Ch'ang-gun (Ch'ang-kun) -- Chief engineer, P'yongan-namdo Transmission and Distribution Department (Minju Choson, 15 Sep 56)

Kim Ch'ol-sun -- Chairman, City Planning Committee, Kim Ch'aek-si People's Committee (Nodong Sinmun, 19 Aug 56)

Kim Kwi-nam -- Charge d'affaires, North Korean Embassy in China (Minju Choson, 15 Sep 56)

Kim Kyong-nyong -- Director, Electric Power Transmission and Transformation Management Bureau, Ministry of Electricity (Nodong Sinmun, 14 Sep 56)

Na In-gun (In-kun) -- Chief, Labor Affairs and Motive Power Office, Ministry of Chemical Industry (Nodong Sinmun, 14 Sep 56)

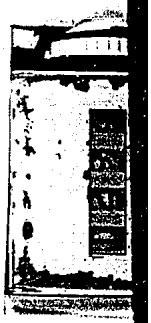
Pak Tu-gun (Tu-kun) -- Director, Electricity Bureau, Ministry of Transportation (Nodong Sinmun, 14 Sep 56)

Pang Ch'ung-gol (Ch'ung-kol) -- Vice-chairman, Hamgyong-pukto People's Committee (Nodong Sinmun, 12 Aug 56)

Yi Ch'an -- Director, Mass Culture Bureau, Ministry of Culture and Propaganda (Minju Choson, 3 Aug 56)

Yi Chong-hwi -- Chief, Local Department, Presidium, Supreme People's Assembly (Minju Choson, 12 Sep 56)

Yi Ki-rin -- Chairman, Chunghwa-gun (P'yongan-namdo) People's Committee (Minju Choson, 31 Aug 56)



Yi Yong-sok -- Vice-Minister of Agriculture (Nodong Sinmun, 5 Sep 56)

2. Political and Social

Chang Ha-il -- Chairman, All-Korea Committee, Korean Journalist League (Nodong Sinmun, 2 Aug 56)

Cho Yong -- Chairman, Yanggang-do Committee, Korean Labor Party (Nodong Sinmun, 31 Aug 56)

Chu Kwan-ok -- Vice-chairman, P'yongan-pukto Committee, Korean Labor Party (Minju Choson, 15 Aug 56)

Hwang Su-t'aek -- Chairman, Hamgyong-namdo Council, Korean Federation of Trade Unions (Minju Choson, 25 Aug 56)

Kim Ch'ang-jun (Ch'ang-chun) -- Member, Board of Chairmen, Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland (Minju Choson, 15 Sep 56)

Kim Pyong-hon -- Chairman, Sakchu-gun (P'yongan-pukto) Committee, Korean Labor Party (Nodong Sinmun, 29 Aug 56)

Kim Yong-sik -- Vice-chairman, P'yongan-namdo Committee, Korean Labor Party (Nodong Sinmun, 10 Sep 56)

Pak Yong-son -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee, Korean-Soviet Cultural Society (Nodong Sinmun, 1 Sep 56)

Yi Ch'ol-su -- Chief, Technical Department, Technical Guidance Office, Central Council, Korean Producer Cooperatives (Nodong Sinmun, 2 Sep 56)

Yi Pyong-nam -- Chairman, Central Committee, Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Minju Choson, 15 Sep 56)

3. Education

Ch'oe To-won -- Chief of chair and senior instructor in forensic chemistry and sanitary chemistry, P'yongyang Medical College; wrote a master's thesis titled "Hygienic Evaluation of Water Supply, Sewerage, Water Supply for Industrial Use, and Well Water in P'yongyang" (Minju Choson, 13 Sep 56)

Kim Pyong-il -- Chief of Chair of Generation and Transmission of Electricity, Kim Ch'aek Institute of Technology (Nodong Sinmun, 14 Sep 56)

Yi Hwa-gyong (Hwa-kyong) -- Associate professor of Hygienics, P'yongyang Medical College; Master of Science (Minju Choson, 13 Sep 56)

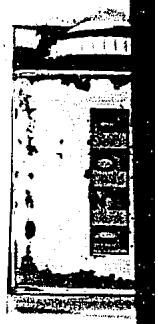
Yi Kwang-yop -- Vice-president, P'yongyang College of Music (Minju Choson, 3 Aug 56)

4. Industrial

An Hung-sop -- Manager, Chonch'on Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Ch'oe Yun-gil (Yun-kil) -- Manager, Kowon Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Chon Han-son -- Chief engineer, Ch'olsan Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 14 Sep 56)



Han Ch'ung-sok -- Manager, Saengjang Sawmill (Minju Choson, 2 Sep 56)

Han In-hi -- Manager, Chuul Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Kim Chong-nyo -- Chief engineer, Sadong Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Kim Mun-som -- Manager, P'yongyang Grain-Processing Factory (Nodong Sinmun, 12 Aug 56)

Kim Se-un -- Manager, P'yongyang Tobacco Factory (Minju Choson, 15 Aug 56)

Pae Chong-son -- Chief engineer, Kowon Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Pak Chin-gun (Chin-kun) -- Manager, Wiyon Wood-Processing Factory, Hyesan-si (Minju Choson, 21 Aug 56)

Pak Son-hoe -- Manager, Tokch'on Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Yang Pok-won -- Chief engineer, Hungnyong Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Yi Chang-gil (Chang-kil) -- Manager, Sariwon Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Yi Hye-yong -- Manager, Hungnyong Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 15 Sep 56)

Yun T'ae-hae -- Chief engineer, Samsin Coal Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 14 Sep 56)

5. Others

Chon Yong-gon (Yong-kon) -- Associate editor, Minju Choson (Nodong Sinmun, 11 Aug 56)

Han Pyong-gak (Pyong-kak) -- Manager, State Mass Art Theater (Nodong Sinmun, 1 Sep 56)

Hwang Kyu-jin (Kyu-chin) -- Associate editor, Nodong Sinmun (Nodong Sinmun, 11 Aug 56)

Sin Ko-song -- Manager, State Theater (Choson, Jun 56)

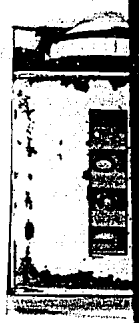
D. Recipients of Degrees and Titles

According to the sources indicated, the State Degree Conferment Committee conferred titles or degrees on the following educators on 11 August 1956.

An Ham-gwang (Ham-kwang) -- Dean, Languages and Literature Department, Kim Il-song University; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

An Ki-yong -- Head of Chair of Composition, College of Music; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Chon Sok-tam -- Title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)



Chong Tu-hyon -- Head of Chair of Biology, P'yongyang Medical College; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Chong Yol-mo -- Senior instructor and lecturer in the Korean language, Kim Il-song University; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Han Yong-ok -- Assistant dean, Department of Languages and Literature, Kim Il-song University; degree conferred, Master of Languages and Literature (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Han Yong-sun -- Instructor, Kim Il-song University; degree conferred, Master of Languages and Literature (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Ho Ik -- Director, Korean Labor Party's Central Party School; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Im T'ae-hui -- Chief of Chair of Internal and Clinical Medicine, Hamhung Medical College; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Kim Chong-hun -- Dean, Agricultural Science Department, Wonsan Agricultural College; degree conferred, Master of Agricultural Science (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Kim Ha-myong -- Instructor, Kim Il-song University; degree conferred, Master of Languages and Literature (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Kim Hyon-se -- Lecturer and instructor in contagious diseases and dynamics, P'yongyang Medical College; degree conferred, Master of Medicine (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Kim Sang-hak -- Degree conferred, Master of Economics (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Mun Chong-t'aek -- Head of Chair of Commerce and Economics, Kim Il-song University; degree granted, Master of Economics (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Nam Ch'un-hwa -- Head of Chair of Business and Economics and Dean of Business and Economic Department, People's Economic College; degree conferred, Master of Economics (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Pak Hyong-sik -- President, P'yongyang Normal College; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Pang Tok-kun -- Associate professor and dean, Architecture Department, Construction College; degree conferred, Master of Architecture (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Sim Hak-chin -- Dean, Pharmacology Department, P'yongyang Medical College; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Sim Yun-sop -- Head of Chair of Hydraulic Construction Engineering, Construction College; degree conferred, Master of Engineering (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Sin Kyu-hyon -- Chief of chair and associate professor, Central Party School, Korean Labor Party; degree conferred, Master of Languages and Literature (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

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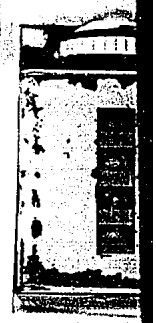

Yi Chong-bok (Chong-pok) -- Head of Chair of Special Internal Medicine, Hamhung Medical College; title conferred, professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Yi Kun-hwan -- Instructor, Kim Il-song University; degree conferred, Master of Economics (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Yi Sok-sim -- Degree conferred, Master of Economics (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Yi Sun-gun (Sun-kun) -- President, Wonsan Agricultural College; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Yu Song-hun -- President, People's Economic College; title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

Yun Haeng-jung (Haeng-chung) -- Title conferred, associate professor (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Aug 56)

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